

BISMARCK'S LOSS IS \$500,000.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 10.—The total loss by Monday night's fire is estimated at \$500,000; insurance, \$240,000. Forty mercantile and business establishments were burned, and scores of residences. Every drug store and every lawyer's office was destroyed, leaving not a stock of drugs or a single law library. All the original records of the surveyor-general's office, comprising records of surveys of the entire state, are gone, as well as many important records of the land office.

It is believed that the vault of the First National bank, containing hundreds of thousands worth of securities, collaterals and cash, is intact. The only accident was that sustained by Sheriff McDonald, whose arm was broken by a falling timber, although there were many narrow escapes from death by persons who were forced to flee by improvised fire escapes from burning buildings.

TWO KILLED AND SEVEN HURT.

Construction Train Wrecked While Loaded with Bridgemen and Laborers.

Cass Lake, Minn., Aug. 8.—A terrible accident causing the loss of two lives and seriously maiming and maiming seven more occurred yesterday twelve miles west here. A construction train with 100 bridgemen and laborers engaged in the extension line of the Great Northern railway left here to take the men to work. Twelve miles out it struck obstructions on the track. Four flat cars with their loads of human freight were derailed. Two laborers were killed outright—one named Sharp.

Bridge Contractor Tom Mathews had his right leg crushed off. Brakeman Berry has his left foot crushed off. The injured men were taken to hospitals in Grand Rapids and West Superior on a special train. The name of the other laborer killed and names of the injured could not be learned.

WHEELMEN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Nearly 2,500 Register the First Day—Reception at the State House.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—When the registration bureau in Tomlinson hall closed for yesterday the number of wheelmen registered was very close to 2,500. Many of these were from this city, but perhaps more than two-thirds were wheelmen from out of the city. Philadelphia was more largely represented than any other city outside of Indianapolis. The governor and state officers gave a brilliant reception to the wheelmen last night. The state house was beautifully decorated and illuminated as never before.

Death of 'Frisco's Benefactor.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Adolph Sutro, ex-mayor of this city, and notable for the good he did with his wealth, died here early yesterday morning after a long illness. His wealth is put at \$4,000,000 and came from the famous Sutro tunnel in Nevada through the heart of the Comstock lode. Part of the money he got out of that tunnel went to build splendid baths in this city, to establish the Sutro historical library, in the gift of a large tract of ground for a park and in many minor benefactions. He was born in Prussia in 1830.

Appeal for Spanish Sufferers.

London, Aug. 10.—Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says: "An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

Horrible Murder in Russia.
London, Aug. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says: "From St. Petersburg it is reported that a band of thieves entered the residence of Princess Chankaloff, near Simferopol, capital of the government of Taurida in the Crimea, foully murdered the princess and two lady companions, strangling them in their sleep, and after pillaging the house of valuables decamped."

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its most violent form. I could not eat anything but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Solely Remedial Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, Ill.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

Today's News Today

Discriminating Advertisers Use The Detroit Journal. It Pays.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN.

Items Called Out for the Benefit of Our Own Readers—News of the Past Few Days Which Will Be of General Interest to Michigan People.

Detroit, Aug. 8.—The Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin of St. John's church at Saginaw is flying from the result of his folly and two households are in commotion. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, while he has continued to hold the rectoryship of his church, has been away from Saginaw the best part of the last five months, and it develops that the bulk of the time he has resided at 606 Second avenue with a young woman, said to have been formerly known as Alice Keyes, but known in the neighborhood as Baldwin's wife. He was known there as Harold E. Baldwin, but the nature of his business avocation is unknown. He was absent from his Detroit home from Saturday afternoon to Monday, and in this interim attending to his duties as preacher in Saginaw.

His wife in Saginaw, who is a daughter of Millionaire Crittenden of New York, evidently became aware of the cause of the preacher's absence, as she summoned her father from New York, and he has been busy packing her goods preparatory to a European trip. Baldwin got wind of what was going on late in the afternoon, hurriedly departed from the city, and is supposed at this writing to have gone to Chatham, Ont. A call at the house on Second avenue in the afternoon found a young and pretty woman who denied strenuously that her name was Alice Keyes. She said that when she first met Baldwin she had supposed him a single man, and in that he had not done her justice. She made no pretense of denying the fact that she and Baldwin had been living together for five months, but said he had not been with her all the time, and she would not have gone with him had she known he had a wife. She admitted that she expected to see Baldwin again and said he had told her long after they began living together, when she first learned he was a married man, that his home life was most unhappy. A moving van stood in front of the house and the young woman was preparing to move, but where she would not say.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.

Average Yield This Year Estimated at 17.96 Bushels Per Acre.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 9.—Secretary of State Gardner estimates the average yield of wheat in Michigan this year at 17.96 bushels per acre. This is an increase of 1.22 bushels over the estimate of July 1, and it indicates a total crop of 20,700,000 bushels. This total estimate exceeds the actual yield of any year except 1882 and 1885, when it was 20,983,340 and 22,568,688 bushels respectively. The crop has been secured in excellent condition and is of fine quality. The average condition of corn in the state is 82 per cent., or 5 per cent. lower than one year ago. Oats are estimated to yield twenty-nine bushels per acre, or about two bushels less than Michigan's full average. Some correspondents report the crop of light weight. The promise for potatoes is three-fourths and for beans eight-tenths of average crops. Hay is estimated at nine-tenths of an average crop, and the average condition of meadows and pastures is 75 per cent. Clover seed sown this year is 64 per cent. for the state, and but 56 per cent. for the southern counties, these figures indicating that the seedling is largely lost. The present promise for apples is about two-thirds for the state, and 57 per cent. for the southern counties, as compared with one-third and one-fourth respectively one year ago. Peaches are estimated at seven-tenths of an average crop. Corn, potatoes and pastures are in great need of rain.

BOLD BANK ROBBERS.

They Secure \$5,000 in Cash and \$4,000 in Notes at Richland, Mich.

Richland, Mich., Aug. 6.—One of the most daring and successful bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers. Some of them came from the east on a hand-car, and evidently had confederates with a horse and carriage. They secured about \$5,000 in cash from the Union bank and \$4,000 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there. There were three explosions, which awakened many people.

Alvin Barnes, an old man, who lived near the bank, was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robson and Ed Barrett saw the robbers, but did not molest them. The safe was a complete wreck, nitro-glycerine being used to open it. The inside doors were blown ten feet out into the office, and pieces went through the plate glass front twenty feet distant. The hand-car was disabled so it could not be used to pursue the robbers.

To Discuss Sanitation.

Detroit, Aug. 10.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the national conference of state boards of health was called to order here by President Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Louisiana and Rhode Island. Several of the provincial boards of Canada were also represented. The convention is to give special attention to the subject of sanitation, and a large number of questions relating to this and kindred topics have been filed for discussion.

Murdered His Brother-in-Law.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—John W. Battishill of Ecorse shot and killed James St. James of St. Ignace, a corporal in company I, Thirty-fifth Michigan infantry, which is in camp at Island Lake. St. James married Bertha May Welch, who is Battishill's sister. He insinuated that he wished to leave his bride at Battishill's house so that she could be watched. This led to a very mixed estrangement among all concerned, including Mr. and Mrs. Battishill and resulted in the quarrel which ended in Battishill's firing a shotgun charge into St. James' neck, which shortly caused his death. Battishill was arrested.

Blast Against Text Book Agents.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 9.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Hammond is out with a bitter attack against text book lobbyists and agents. He asserts that they disfigured the uniform text book bill before the last legislature, controlled the election at the last meeting of the State Teachers' association, and are in control of both the state teachers' and pupils' reading circles, running both solely to their interest, that of the book publishers. He furthermore charges that they boast that many educators of Michigan are indebted to them for their positions.

Soldier's Wife Brings Suit.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 8.—Mrs. John Vos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vos of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, now at Fernandina, Fla., began suit against Miss Rose Vos, a daughter for \$10,000 damages for alleged alienation of her husband's affections. She had already filed suit against her husband for separate maintenance, declaring that he had contributed nothing to his family's support since his regiment assembled in April.

Passenger Steamer Disabled.
Manistee, Mich., Aug. 6.—The passenger steamer Manitowish, bound from Mackinac to Chicago, became disabled from this port. After she had whistled signals for several hours a Canadian barge took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in here by a tug and to-day left for Chicago by train.

Firebugs Have It in for the Town.
Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 6.—Firebugs attempted to burn the city again Thursday night. The fire department was called out four times to put out as many fires, and the fifth was controlled without its aid. Each fire was in a different part of the city.

State Notes.
A man about 55 years old, with the initials "J. R. N." on his shirt collar, was found murdered on the beach south of St. Joseph, Mich.
Ralph Swift of Onondaga, Mich., was stabbed a dozen times and fatally wounded by Peter Griffith, a neighbor.

MAYOR SUTRO DEAD.
He Was the Largest Individual Property Owner in San Francisco.
San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Ex-Mayor Sutro died at 2:50 o'clock Monday morning.
Adolph Sutro was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, April 29, 1830. He received a liberal education and after business reverses in his own country, came to the United States with his mother and ten other children in 1850. Adolph Sutro started almost immediately for California, arriving at San Francisco Nov. 21, 1850. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits but later ventured into mining. In 1860 he visited the Comstock lode. Later he opened reduction works at Dayton, Nev., where the Gould and Curry ores were worked, reducing 100 pounds of silver each day. Mr. Sutro conceived the idea of tunneling the Comstock lode and with the co-operation of forty-one companies operating on the lode, the work was commenced. The tunnel cost millions of dollars and was not completed for many years. Millions were extracted from this gigantic work. Later on Sutro returned to San Francisco and engaged in other pursuits, but always interested himself in mining. He bought real estate all over this city in early days and as the city grew, the value of this property increased tremendously. He was elected mayor four years ago and served one term.
He has been ill for a long time, nervous trouble incapacitating him for business. While his death has been expected for some time it came as a great shock to the community, such a sudden demise not being looked for. Mr. Sutro was the largest individual property owner in San Francisco, and his wealth is estimated at about \$4,000,000.

NINETEEN LOST IN A GALE.
Entre Columbian Exploration Party Perishes in Kuskokvia River.
San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Columbian exploration party, composed of sixteen prospectors who went north on the steamer Lakme, reached Unalakleet in June. At that place they met Rev. E. Weber, a Moravian missionary, who was also bound for Kuskokvia river for religious work, and who went along with them as pilot and interpreter among the Indians. Weber took with him his wife and child. The Lakme reached Goodman's bay, off the mouth of Kuskokvia river, on June 22.
Two days later Weber reached the camp of a number of other Moravians who had preceded him. The prospectors with whom Weber had gone north had a fifty-foot steamer and two barges, but they needed another vessel to carry what they had with them. Weber could not get a boat from the missionaries just at that time. On June 27 the small steamer with the two barges in tow started for the mouth of the river. Soon after their departure a terrible gale sprang up, and continued for two days. Nothing has been seen of any of the party of nineteen since. A few days later the natives discovered one barge ashore on the north side of Kuskokvia river loaded with flour, canned goods and clothing. The whole party was lost.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. G. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

MODES OF PEACEMAKING

The Etiquette of Chaining Up the Dogs of War.

THE VANQUISHED PAY THE PIPER.

Steps Which Spain Must Take Before Uncle Sam Will Hang Up His Musket. How Treaty Negotiations Are Conducted—Some Big Indemnities.

There are no hard and fast rules regulating the modes and methods of peacemaking. The victor usually dictates such terms as he chooses or such as he thinks the conquered country can or will submit to.

Of course, looking at it from an outside standpoint, it is rather rough for a



COUNCIL ROOM IN MINISTRY PALACE, MADRID nation that has been thrashed and that during the proceeding has lost many of its citizens and much of its money to have to pay roundly for the experience after it is all over. But the lesson is a salutary one. By teaching the vanquished that warfare is expensive as well as cruel more is done toward preserving peace in the world than by all the pleadings of the humanitarians.

A treaty of peace is a much more formal, ceremonious and complicated proceeding than a declaration of war. Occasionally hostilities have begun before war has been declared at all, as in the present one with Spain we seized her vessels as prizes before a declaration of war had been made. In the event of negotiations for peace taking place, Spain's method of procedure will doubtless be determined by the desire to make the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall have become convinced of her sincerity in courting peace at the price set by him, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warring. Pending negotiations for permanent peace, the president may agree to an armistice. Neither side can then take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during an armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect.

Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare.

Naturally one of the first suggestions of the beaten nation will be a proposal



CABINET ROOM, WASHINGTON.

for an armistice, and naturally, with the benefit that it is to us to press our advantage, this country will not agree to it unless circumstances at the time are of such a character that it will profit us to do it. During peace negotiations the attitude and ability of all our ministers will be a matter of deep concern to us. Here firmness and skill may shut off what might become a vexing complication if not settled at once.

As soon as a treaty of peace is so well under way that the signing of it remains only as a mere formality an armistice probably will be declared, although it is possible that the president will demand that all Spanish troops leave the island of Cuba before he considers anything else. The final signing of the treaty will be done probably by

special representatives from each nation, who will meet at some place to be agreed on and affix the signatures to the document.

Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy, and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity.

As to the terms antecedent to peace which our government will insist upon I will not presume to conjecture, but that they will be entirely satisfactory we may rest assured. Should the war end soon it will be easier for Spain. If protracted, the conditions imposed upon her will, of course, be more rigorous.

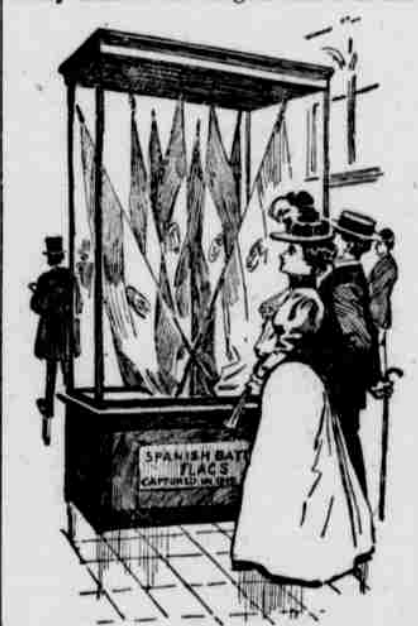
Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not become a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries; that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

It would be premature to discuss the means by which this country will seek to indemnify herself before consenting to a peace with Spain. Most modern wars have been profitable to the victors. Should our country follow the example of other nations the proclamation of peace will find us much more than compensated for the expenses of the war.

After her victory over France Germany exacted the largest sum ever tak-



THIS WILL INTEREST WASHINGTON TOURISTS IN 1900.

en by a victor. In money she demanded a round \$1,000,000,000. What is even more surprising is the fact that this enormous sum has been paid and without apparently impairing the prosperity of the French people. In addition, Germany took Alsace and Lorraine, easily worth another \$1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the humiliation inflicted by such a loss.

When Russia settled with Turkey after their last war, the government of the czar received \$100,000,000 in money and carved the principalities of Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia out of Turkish soil.

After her brief and one sided war with China Japan demanded a money indemnity that was three times what she had expended, as shown by the reports of her own officials as well as by her war loans and bond issues. In addition to this, she demanded that the Liao-Tung peninsula, a part of Manchuria, and the island of Formosa be ceded to her. As the result of negotiations there was a compromise which gave Japan \$240,000,000 and Formosa. As she had expended but little over \$100,000,000 it is apparent, from the monetary point of view, that she made a splendid investment in whipping China.

Turkey, as the result of her war with Greece, was enabled to pay arrearsages of interest and a portion of the principal due Russia. In his settlement with

Greece the sultan received millions in money and an extension of Turkey's frontier to the southward.

It is characteristic of this country that much of her war profits have been in the nature of vital principles established. The war of the Revolution secured us a big concession of territory, but the inestimable profit of the triumph was in the establishment of a free and independent nation. In 1812 our reward was in establishing the inviolability of American ships. As a result of the Mexican war we received California, New Mexico and Arizona, yet it is a memorable and unprecedented feature of the transaction that we voluntarily paid \$15,000,000 for these territories. After General Jackson had overrun Florida because of the Seminole raids we purchased her from Spain for \$5,000,000.

ANDREW DOWNS.

WORN-OUT WOMEN

Most women are drudges. Some are willing, some are unwilling. Some women drudge for themselves, some for their family. Their routine is endless; no matter how ill they feel they work.

Women never half take care of themselves. Early decay and wrecked lives abound, mainly through neglect. Every woman should have the book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail on request. It tells women some easy things to do to protect health, and all about the virtues of Pe-ru-na for women's peculiar ills. Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill., writes:

"I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look so bright and healthy. I would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is."

Woman's diseases are mainly catarrh of the pelvic organs. Pe-ru-na drives out every phase of catarrh.

Mrs. Eliza Wilke, No. 120 Iron Street, Akron, O., writes:

"I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman, now I am well."

There are four sovereigns and nine heirs apparent among the 57 living descendants of Queen Victoria.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

No fewer than 14,000 Italians have made their home in the Swiss canton of Zurich.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The annual export of codfish from Newfoundland is about 1,350,000 hundredweight. Acres of ground around Sandringham are devoted to the cultivation of lilacs of the valley.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Young Woman Missing at Elwood.
Elwood, Ind., Aug. 8.—Search is being made for Vesta, the pretty 20-year-old daughter of Charles Hood, who has been strangely missing since Saturday week. It is feared that she has met with foul play.

Much Merchandise Destroyed.
Hamburg, Aug. 8.—A fire on Oswald Quay last night, originating in spontaneous combustion amid cotton, destroyed over a million marks value of merchandise.

Remember the name when you buy again

Battle-Ax PLUG

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and color of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.